

ALL QUIET IN HAVANA.

COMMENTS ON THE ADDRESS OF GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ.

HIS DECLARATION REGARDING AS A CHALLENGE TO THE ANNEXATIONISTS—THE SPANISH COLONY AND THE BISHOP OF HAVANA.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Havana, Jan. 4.—General Brooke called on the American Evacuation Commission at Vedado yesterday and consulted with the members regarding the matters which will be turned over to him. These relate to military convicts, sick Spanish soldiers and miscellaneous subjects. The documents will be left with General Brooke, and the Commission will hold a final session to close up affairs on Friday. General M. C. Butler will start for Washington on Saturday.

General Ludlow is proceeding continuously in the reorganization of the civil administration. Yesterday morning the Alcalde and the Aldermen called in a body and presented their resignations. They were told to remain for the present, but this does not mean their permanent retention. Spanish office-holders and Cuban Autonomists are all willing to retain office.

The address of Gomez, published to-day, receives various comments. Gomez was known to oppose the Cuban celebration, and now his characterization of the island as neither free nor independent yet is interpreted to mean that he wants to emphasize the temporary nature of American control. American military commanders themselves have expressed this on the Cuban leaders, so that no controversy can arise at this stage. Gomez's declaration that the first duty is to provide for payment for insurgent soldiers has been anticipated by news from Washington, and his statement that it is necessary for the Cuban people to terminate the intervention in the shortest time possible is accepted as a challenge for Cubans who favor annexation to declare themselves.

The remaining Spanish troops will be embarked from Matanzas and Cienfuegos within a fortnight, and then Gomez will come to Havana. Reports received from the interior of the island indicate the willingness of the insurgents to disarm if left to themselves.

The attitude of the Spanish classes at this transition period is carefully watched. They are divided among themselves, and sentiment shifts. The radical element is forming into an organization known as the Spanish Colony. Its members propose to remain Spanish subjects. They counsel acquiescence in American control to the extent of avoiding conflict and disorder, but their actions are sullen. The Bishop of Havana is president of the Spanish Colony in Havana. Conservative Spaniards say he was misled into accepting the place, and that he will not hand over American rule. He issued a pastoral letter two months ago counselling acquiescence in the change of sovereignty. His opponents say he is encouraging Spanish resentment, and is seeking to embarrass Archbishop Chappell.

Navy officers here say little regarding the Washington report that the Navy resents the failure of the Army commanders to invite the Naval commanders to participate in the ceremony at the palace on Sunday. General Butler favored inviting Commander Cronwell and other officers. General Wade, president of the Commission, said to-day it did not matter if Navy officers did make a fuss.

The newspaper called "El Reconcentrado" is publishing articles alleging that a Spanish journalist named Zaccarias Bresmes was one of the persons who blew up the Maine. Bresmes left Havana after the blockade was raised.

PARRADO'S "TORTURE CHAMBER."
HAVANA SUDDERS AT A GROSSLY STORY—TO RID THE ISLAND OF SPANISH COINS.

Havana, Jan. 4.—The afternoon papers to-day sent a thrill through the city with a report that a torture and execution chamber had been found at the house of the Spanish Military Governor, adjoining the Palace. The papers declared that there the Spanish officials questioned and murdered political prisoners. According to their accounts, the floor of the "chamber" was covered with dried blood, and its walls were lined with macabre strokes. An excited crowd soon gathered outside the house, which was last occupied by General Parrado. The reported "torture chamber" is a room about 8x8 feet, just off the dining-room. As a matter of fact, it was probably used as a pantry. In the wall there is a dirty iron bar, evidently used to hang meat, and a piece of discolored rope is suspended from it. It is inconceivable that General Parrado practised torture next to his dining-room.

To-day a deputation of bankers, including Señor Abella, governor of the Bank of Spain; Señor Federico Fialdo, Señor Narciso Gelatz and Samuel M. Jarvis, president of the North American Trust Company, called upon General Brooke to inquire whether the United States Treasury ruling as to cash for customs applied to other business. They were directed to put their questions in writing for reference to Washington. The main point is whether holders of American drafts must accept the cent at the rate of \$4.82, or can exact United States currency. If the former is required, some \$20,000,000 in Spanish gold will stay in Cuba. The bankers desire to replace Spanish currency with American, and are anxious for an immediate settlement of the point raised.

The price of silver is not affected by the Treasury ruling. Although the custom-house only values a silver dollar at 60 cents in gold, the bankers pay at least 76 cents. There is \$10,000,000 in silver here which will probably leave gradually.

General Ludlow has issued an order forbidding "immoral dances" in the theatres and the circulation of indecent literature. He has dismissed all the clerks in the office of the Secretary-General to the late Autonomist Government, with the exception of Señor Benjamin Stimpson.

Private Lemuel Connor, Company G, 1st North Carolina Regiment, found to-day in the occupation of Cabanas "fortress twenty-three silver dollars, and now all the members of the guard are industriously digging for treasure.

For purposes of better military control, the suburbs of Havana have been placed under General Ludlow's command, and the detached companies of volunteers and police in the suburbs have been removed from General Fitzhugh Lee's command to General Ludlow's.

Eljo Armendarez, a Cuban lieutenant, has been dismissed as a patrol, his revolver being confiscated, and he has been sent to the Cuban camp at Marianao.

Major-General Brooke had a long conference yesterday with Generals Butler, Wade and Clous regarding Cuban administration. The Judiciary of the island is in a state of confusion. Many judges have resigned, and others are about to do so. The new Provincial Governors are not able to fill vacancies quickly, because they do not know the character of the applicants. As a result, the trials of persons under criminal accusations will be necessarily delayed.

A deputation from the Municipal Council called yesterday on Major-General Ludlow, Military Governor of the Department of Havana, to offer the resignation of the Council. General Ludlow asked its members to retain their positions, as existing conditions required the assistance of all, without distinction of nationality.

The "Gaceta" of Havana will remain the official paper of the Government.

Acting under Major-General Lee's direction,

Colonel Durbin decided yesterday to punish Companies L and G of the One-hundred-and-sixty-first Indiana Volunteer Regiment with three days' confinement on bread and water for displaying Cuban flags in the parade on Sunday, but the commissioned officers of the companies petitioned that they might receive all the punishment themselves. This was agreed to, and an order issued confining them to quarters for a week.

Three cases of smallpox have been discovered at Marianao, near the American camp. Major Harrison has moved the sick to a tent two miles away, burned the house where they had been and vaccinated the residents of the locality.

Lieutenant-Colonel Louis M. Maus, Chief Surgeon of the Seventh Army Corps, asserts that there is not a single case of yellow fever in the whole force. There is one case of smallpox in the 1st North Carolina Regiment, but the regiment is quarantined and has been for eight days. At Marianao there are several smallpox cases, and the authorities have sent for more vaccine, as the supply is short. There is always more or less smallpox in Cuban cities, and the situation at Marianao is in no respect exceptional.

SAYS BRESMES BLEW UP THE MAINE.

ACCUSATIONS OF AN EDITOR OF HAVANA AGAINST AN OLD ENEMY.

Havana, Jan. 4.—Señor Recido Amanta y Hernandez, Editor of "El Reconcentrado," issued to-day a third attack upon his old enemy, Señor Zaccarias Bresmes, whom, with three others, he accuses of blowing up the United States battleship Maine. Bresmes, who is a lawyer and politician, sailed for Spain about two weeks ago. The instigators of the story thus far have been devoted to the alleged felonies and treacheries of Bresmes. The editor tells his readers to be patient, as, in due time, they will get the facts regarding the Maine explosion. He describes his proof as "largely moral."

ALL ON EDGE AT SANTIAGO.

DISCONTENT ACUTE OVER THE CUSTOMS ORDER—BROOKE IGNORING WOOD.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 4.—Meetings were held at all the political clubs last night, and even the most conservative people—those favoring the annexation of Cuba to the United States—were astounded at the orders from Havana for the centralization of the customs money there. The last forty-eight hours have completely altered the situation of affairs here. The province had gradually settled down, and was contented with the order of things prevailing, recognizing the benefits conferred. Now there is a complete change, and there is no exaggeration in saying that the situation is critical, and that a spark would set up a blaze that would plunge the province into insurrection. It is generally admitted that if one thousand men were suddenly discharged from the public works such action would probably cause a revolt which it would be hard to quell.

Major-General John R. Brooke, the Governor-General of Cuba, is apparently ignoring General Leonard Wood, in command here, and is calling direct to his subordinates. He has ordered the Acting Collector of Customs to bank no money, and the commanding general of the province has ordered the Postoffice to close several minor offices, including Songo and Bayamo, practically shutting off the mail of the regiments there.

Dr. Castillo will accompany General Wood to Washington, representing the British interests in Santiago, to lay those matters before the President. General Wood's work here is now more thoroughly appreciated by the Cubans.

THE ORDER MISUNDERSTOOD.
SANTIAGO WILL GET ITS PROPER SHARE OF THE CUSTOMS REVENUES.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Regarding the sensational reports from Santiago that the whole province had been inflamed by the recent order of the War Department "centralizing" all customs money in Havana, thus threatening to throw thousands of Cubans out of employment, it may be authoritatively stated that any excitement existing in Santiago is due to a misapprehension of the War Department's order. It seems to have been taken for granted that the order contemplated sending all currency collected for customs duty to Havana, and thus cutting off the province of Santiago Province from the employment of local labor. The fact is that the officers in charge of customs at the various ports of entry are merely ordered to "make weekly reports to the Collector of Customs of the island at the chief port of all transactions at the sub-port over which he may have jurisdiction, with copies of entries of merchandise duly certified."

The customs from all the ports in the island are to be used for the improvement of the condition of the Cubans, not only in Havana and Santiago, but elsewhere. Expenditures will be divided as equitably as possible, so as to relieve distress existing in various quarters, and to make this relief correspond as nearly as possible to the emergency. It would be just as equitable to furnish work for the Port of New-York to expend in the island of Manhattan as it would be for Havana or Santiago or any other town in Cuba to gobble all the customs receipts for expenditure within its own borders.

So far from the War Department contemplating any curtailment of the relief work in Cuba, an order already has been issued to the Governor-General to distribute to furnish work to every able-bodied citizen applying for it at a fair rate of weekly wages, measured by Cuban standards. The order suggests that the best lines of employment are in sanitary work, road improvement and municipal works of various sorts. It is intended to offer a chance for remunerative work to all who are able to take advantage of it, and to cut off the gratuitous distribution of rations among those unable to work for what they eat. The employment contemplated will not be offered, however, to any resident of the island who retains his allegiance to Spain.

The plans so far formulated by the War Department do not touch the payment to the Cuban Army, which has been urgently requested by General Gomez, but this matter is now under advisement. It is not impossible that the War Department will hold that it has quite as much right to apply the income of Cuba to paying off these men, and thus giving them a new start in life, as it has to employ laborers on public works, with the same general end in view.

COLONEL MARRY DEAD.

Havana, Jan. 4.—Colonel W. H. Mabry, of the 1st Texas Regiment, who was attacked last Saturday with cerebral spinal meningitis, died this evening.

NEW RECORDS MADE.

LARGEST BUSINESS EVER TRANSACTED AT THE CLEARING HOUSE.

The exchanges yesterday at the Clearing House were \$315,236,183, a total far larger than that recorded for any previous day in the history of the institution. The record up to yesterday had been established by the transactions of a day in February, 1881, when the exchanges aggregated \$288,000,000. The balances yesterday, \$17,163,312, were also the largest on record, and a new triple record was established by the fact that the combined exchanges and balances made yesterday's business at the Clearing House the largest ever transacted there—this business reflecting the heavy volume of trading on the Stock Exchange and the big disbursements made for dividend and interest payments, and also the payment of \$100,000,000 by the Baltimore and Ohio underwriting syndicate to the Reorganization Commission.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Buffalo and Southwestern Special now leaves at 8:30 p. m. instead of 8:45, as formerly. The New-York and Buffalo Specials leave hereafter for the western and Buffalo Mail leaving at 9 p. m. has been withdrawn from service.—Adv.

SHIPWRECKED CREW HOME.

THE MEN HAD BEEN GIVEN UP FOR LOST BY THEIR FRIENDS.

BLOWN TO SEA IN THE BARGE QUINNEBAUG IN NOVEMBER—RESCUED AND TAKEN TO ROTTERDAM.

After being given up for lost, the captain and crew of the barge Quinnebaug arrived safe in this port yesterday on board the steamship Maasdam, of the Holland-America Line. The men had been rescued at sea after the Quinnebaug had been abandoned by the British steamship Coningsby and taken to Rotterdam. There they went to the American Consul, who engaged passage for them on board the Maasdam.

The Quinnebaug, in company with the barge Helicon, left Norfolk on November 22 in tow of the big ocean-going tug Ocean King, bound for Boston. Both barges were loaded with coal, and the whole outfit was owned by the Luckenbach Towing Company, of this city. Everything went smoothly until the terrible storm of November 27, just after the barges and the tug had left Hampton Roads. About noon on that day the tug was compelled to abandon the barge Helicon, and then the hawser of the Quinnebaug parted, and a moment later she was adrift. The tug after much difficulty rescued two of the crew of the Helicon. It was impossible, on account of the high seas running, for the tug to get another hawser to the Quinnebaug, and the barge was finally abandoned to its fate. What became of the Quinnebaug after that was unknown, but it was supposed that she had gone down in the terrible gale that prevailed, and that the crew had all been lost with her.

ALL SAVED EXCEPT THE CAT.

It proved otherwise, however, as far as the crew was concerned, as they were finally all saved, and the only living thing on the barge that was lost was the cat, which had always been a good mascot to the crew, but which had been forgotten at the last moment.

The names of the rescued men are as follows: Henry Knutson, captain; Nathan Munterhorn, man, engineer; Harry Darnstadt, cook; John Rasmussen, deck hand.

The arrival of the rescued men in this city was said to have been the first news that the Luckenbach Company had of their being saved. The men left the Maasdam immediately after the steamship was docked and went to Brooklyn. Captain Knutson was seen at the house of a friend at No. 252 Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, and he then told the story of the rescue of himself and crew. He said that the Quinnebaug broke away from the tug Ocean King off Delaware Cape. There was a terrible gale blowing at the time, accompanied by a driving snow-storm and high seas. Just before the Quinnebaug parted from the tug the other barge, which was astern, had sent up a signal of distress.

The tug then signalled to the Quinnebaug to cut the line which connected it to the Helicon, and this was done. Almost immediately afterward the Quinnebaug's hawser parted and she was thrown into the trough of the sea. She was broadside on, and the sparker was set to keep her head to the sea.

The Ocean King was soon lost sight of, and Captain Knutson and his crew went to work to try to keep their vessel afloat. The barge began to leak and the pumps were set going. The wind was blowing great guns and the high waves washed over the deck of the barge, threatening to send her to the bottom. Soon after this the tender broke and it was impossible to steer the barge.

OIL POURED ON THE WAVES.

A sea anchor was thrown overboard in the shape of the hawser, and oil was used to lessen the force of the waves, which were pounding the ill-fated barge as she floundered around in the trough of the sea. The captain and the crew of the barge worked desperately to keep her afloat, and they succeeded in doing so all Sunday, Monday and Tuesday morning, when the gale abated.

Good weather then prevailed for a few hours, but on Tuesday night the barge drifted into another gale. On Wednesday morning the wind was blowing with hurricane force and the seas were running higher than in the previous storm. The barge was filling fast, despite the ceaseless efforts of the crew, and that night all hope of saving her was given up, and Captain Knutson and his men decided to abandon her at the first opportunity. No vessel had been seen, and the men became discouraged and had about given themselves up for lost when the Coningsby was sighted. A joyous shout went up from the desperate sailors when it was seen that the steamship was bearing down on them. Quickly gathering together a few things they lowered the dory and made ready to leave the barge.

The sea had quieted somewhat, and the men of the Quinnebaug were finally pulled aboard the steamship. Captain Smith made them as comfortable as possible, and they were well treated. The Coningsby was from Philadelphia and carried the rescued men to Rotterdam, where they arrived on December 18.

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When the Quinnebaug was abandoned she was in latitude 38-30 and longitude 72-20. Captain Knutson said he thought that she had drifted about one hundred and fifty miles after parting with the tug Ocean King. She was afterward carried into a craft of peace, which was then towed into port, but was forced to give it up as a bad job.

The Quinnebaug was formerly the United States corvette of that name, and was commanded by Captain William M. Folger, who was in the late war with Spain. She went out of commission about 1888, and was dismantled and sold by the Government. She was then turned into a craft of peace, and was consigned to the service for the remainder of her existence. She is probably now at the bottom of the Atlantic, and with her 1,700 tons of coal which made up her cargo.

The steamship Maasdam, that brought the rescued crew of the Quinnebaug to port, also had on board the crew of the lumber schooner Bertrand White, who had been picked up at sea by the English steamship Eric on December 2 and taken to Rotterdam.

AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

IT IS SAID THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL SEND JOSEPH H. CHATELAIN'S NAME TO THE SENATE IN A FEW DAYS.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The announcement was made to-day by the highest authority that Joseph H. Chatelain, of New-York, would be nominated for Ambassador to Great Britain. The nomination will not be sent to the Senate for a few days, but those near the President say that this delay does not indicate any possibility of a change in his plans.

WELCOME TO LONDON EXTENDED.

London, Jan. 4.—"The Daily Chronicle" this morning refers editorially in words of warmest welcome to the expected coming of Joseph H. Chatelain as United States Ambassador to Great Britain, describing him as "thoroughly representative of all elements in America."

FACTS ABOUT CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry is made from choicest grapes and first pressings. Its imports in this city are made by the Mumm Co., 100 Broadway, New-York. It will wear green neckband and star label.—Adv.

PEACE TREATY IN SENATE.

TRANSMITTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

RATIFICATION WITHOUT AMENDMENT A FOREGONE CONCLUSION—THE TEXT MAY BE MADE PUBLIC TO-MORROW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 4.—The treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, signed nearly a month ago in Paris, was transmitted to-day to the Senate for its approval, the President accompanying the convention and the protocols with a purely formal message of notification. Though it had been the purpose of the deliberative branch to transact no business this afternoon, but to adjourn as a mark of respect to the venerable "father" of the body, Mr. Morrill, whose death occurred in the holiday recess, time was taken to receive the President's communication, to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and to order it printed for the confidential use of Senators.

Mr. Davis, the chairman of the committee, made the motions necessary to accomplish these results, and the Senate then resumed its open session and paid the proper respect to Mr. Morrill's memory. Mr. Davis also offered a motion to remove the injunction of secrecy from the text of the treaty and the protocols, but this he withdrew, explaining that he would offer it again after the papers had been examined by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The committee will meet on Friday, and will probably decide to authorize the publication of the convention and the memoranda of the Peace Commission's sessions brought home from Paris. It is not altogether likely that the committee can reach at its first meeting an agreement to report the treaty to the Senate, but there is every prospect that the convention can be presented for ratification before the end of next week.

WEAKNESS OF THE OPPOSITION.

Its approval in the exact shape in which it stands is, of course, a foregone conclusion. The political folly of attempting to amend it, and thus reopen between Spain and the United States problems which this country alone is competent to solve, has become more and more apparent to the few overhasty members of the Senate who, a month ago, were talking of mutilating or even rejecting the treaty. As a majority vote is required to amend, any change in the text of the agreement signed by the Commissioners is plainly impossible. Nor is there the faintest likelihood that the opponents of the treaty can muster the thirty votes necessary to defeat ratification. At present only three Republicans—Messrs. Foster, of Massachusetts; Hale, of Maine, and Perkins, of California—are counted as opponents of the treaty, and Mr. Perkins has so far weakened in his attitude of hostility as to ask the California Legislature to instruct him whether to support the Paris convention or not.

On the Democratic side, a few extremists are still disposed to make a fight against ratification. But the sensible advice of Mr. Bryan to seal the terms of peace first and discuss their effect on American policies afterward has opened the eyes of most of the Democratic Senators to the uselessness and imprudence of an attempt to break the treaty and force new negotiations with Spain. Possibly in the end, ten to fifteen votes may be cast against ratification; but there is no spirit left now in the opposition which seemed to show such formidable strength a month ago, and all signs point to a prompt approval of the treaty, possibly by the middle of the present month.

SENATOR GRAY'S ADVICE.

Senator Gray, a member of the Peace Commission, has been discussing the subject of ratification with Democratic Senators who were averse to acquisition of the Philippines, and opposed some other features of the treaty. He told them that amendments to the treaty would seriously complicate matters, and there was nothing now to do but accept the treaty as it stood. Senator Gray, no doubt, will make a speech from the point of view of a man who was at first opposed to acquiring territory far from the United States, but showing that the war left the country in a condition where the responsibilities were not to be avoided. It is understood that Senators Hoar and Caffery will make extended speeches in opposition to the treaty.

SPANISH BAD FAITH DENIED.

NO INTENTION TO HAMPER THE AMERICANS IN EVACUATING HILLO.

Madrid, Jan. 4.—The statement that the Spaniards evacuated Hillo in order to render the situation more difficult for the Americans is positively denied here. It is added here that the Spanish Government, immediately after the signing of the treaty of peace, ordered the Philippines to be evacuated as quickly as possible, in order to avoid further bloodshed and "conform with the expressed wish of the Americans, who were very exacting, especially in the case of Cuba."

An interview with an ex-prefect of a province of the Philippines was published here, in the course of which he is quoted as saying:

"President McKinley has shown complete ignorance of the situation in the Philippines. When the Americans occupied Manila there were only four insurgent provinces. The Americans encouraged the rebellion, and now they are themselves the victims of the support which they gave the insurgents, who have become masters of the entire archipelago, except Mindanao, where the natives, who are Mussulmans, have refused to recognize the American rule, although they have not revolted."

"Aguinaldo's unpopularity is due to his friendship for the Americans. His treatment of Spanish prisoners has been horrible. Monks have been marched through the streets, led by cords attached to rings through their noses, and others have been employed literally as beasts of burden, while a thousand have died of ill-treatment."

SPAIN'S FLOATING DEBT.

IT SHOWS AN INCREASE OF 11,812,065 PESETAS DURING 1898.

Madrid, Jan. 4.—"The Official Gazette" announces that on January 1 Spain's floating debt amounted to 554,810,595 pesetas, an increase of 11,812,065 pesetas over the figures on January 1 of last year.

SPANISH WARSHIPS LEAVE BERMUDA.

Bermuda, Jan. 4.—The Spanish warships Conde de Venadillo and Infanta Isabel, after taking on board provisions and coal, proceeded on their voyage from Havana to Spain on December 29.

PRESENT OF A CAME TO THE GOVERNOR.

Albany, Jan. 4.—Governor Roosevelt this afternoon received a camel from William Burrows, of Brooklyn, an admirer of the Governor, who lives in Senator Marshall's district. The head of the camel is the horn of a deer killed near the Governor's ranch in Montana. The presentation was made on behalf of Mr. Burrows by Senator Marshall.

THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.

The National health and pleasure resort, owned and controlled by U. S. Government. Elegant hotels, park, Eastman and Arlington. Golf and other amusements. For information and tickets apply to W. E. Hoyt, 201 Broadway, New-York.—Adv.

MANY CALLED, FEW CHOSEN.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS NOT YET FILLED.

JOHN N. SCATCHERD MENTIONED—H. H. LYMAN WILL PROBABLY BE URGED TO ACCEPT THE PLACE—HENDRICKS DECLINES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Jan. 4.—Governor Roosevelt is having an abundance of men suggested to him for the office of Superintendent of Public Works. Prominent Republicans of Erie County recommended to him to-day the appointment of John N. Scatcherd, of Buffalo, for the office.

Mr. Scatcherd is a well-known business man of Buffalo, and was once president of one of its leading banks. In 1897 he was the candidate of the Republican party for Mayor of Buffalo, but was defeated, owing to the feeling in that city in opposition to the Raines Liquor Tax law. Mr. Scatcherd also has been a "practical" politician, having been a member of the Republican State Committee for several years and an active member of that body. Added to this, Governor Roosevelt is well acquainted with him and his abilities.

Some gentlemen interested in canal commerce suggested the appointment of Alexander R. Smith, Editor of "Seaboard," as Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Smith favored earnestly the \$9,000,000 canal improvement work in his newspaper. For the last three months he has been a member of the commission which has been investigating the cause of the decline of New-York's commerce.

HENDRICKS DECLINES THE OFFICE.

Governor Roosevelt had as one of his callers to-day ex-Senator Francis Hendricks, of Syracuse, and invited him to take luncheon with him, an invitation which was accepted. Mr. Hendricks has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the place of Superintendent of Public Works. The fact was disclosed to-day that he would not accept the office.

The statement was made by Governor Roosevelt this afternoon that he doubted if he would make any selection of a Superintendent of Public Works for several days to come. The men now being considered by him are John N. Scatcherd and Colonel John M. Weber, of Buffalo, and Alexander R. Smith and Frank Lyman, of New-York. There is a common belief about the Capitol that Governor Roosevelt greatly desires to appoint Colonel Henry H. Lyman, the State Excise Commissioner, as Superintendent of Public Works, and hopes to obtain that gentleman's consent to take the place, despite his desire to remain as the head of the Excise Department. Great pressure is being put upon Colonel Lyman to induce him to accept the new post. He has a keen interest in the Excise Department, and politicians argue that if he could be convinced that the Excise Department might be persuaded to go to the head of the Department of Public Works in the emergency which confronts Governor Roosevelt and the Republican party, there is therefore a prevalent belief among prominent Republicans that after a further consideration of the matter Governor Roosevelt will once more urge Colonel Lyman to take the office.

IN LINE WITH THE GOVERNOR'S IDEAS.

Colonel Lyman would seem to be the man to carry out Governor Roosevelt's policy of managing the Department of Public Works. A number of bad appointments were foisted upon him when he took command in the Excise Department, but he no sooner discovered the character of the men than they received their dismissal papers, and not one of the political bosses of the State was able to get these men reinstated. Governor Roosevelt desires all unfit men to be dismissed from the Department of Public Works, and to have the department conducted in an efficient and honest manner. The canals must be taken out of politics and into the business world. That is Governor Roosevelt's resolve. A prominent Republican said just previous to the meeting of the Republican State Convention last fall:

"I can hardly discover a delegate who favors Governor Black's renomination who has not been dug up out of the mud of the canal."

From one end of the Erie Canal to the other, and along the Champlain and Black River canals, the employees of Superintendent Aldridge were hotly at work to bring about the election of Black delegates, and they had a noteworthy success. The canal work is to be conducted on business principles under the present administration, if Governor Roosevelt can accomplish it. If he discovers a sudden increase of the number of employees of the Department of Public Works and consequent increase of the payroll just previous to an election or to the holding of a Republican primary, it can now be predicted that the Superintendent of Public Works guilty of this act will receive from the Governor his dismissal papers at once.

It was reported to-day that Governor Roosevelt would go to New-York to-morrow or Friday for the purpose of consulting Elihu Root and other eminent Republicans there about the office of Superintendent of Public Works, and also about the office of District-Attorney for Erie County. A candidate for appointment as District-Attorney, but Governor Roosevelt is not yet sure that he has the constitutional right to appoint a member-elect of the Legislature to such an office.

DEPEW A PROBABLE CHOICE.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS FOR SENATOR TO MEET ON JANUARY 12.

Albany, Jan. 4 (Special).—Benjamin B. Odell, chairman of the Republican State Committee, stated to-night that the Republican members of the Legislature had resolved to hold their caucus to select a candidate for United States Senator on the evening of Thursday, January 12. The election will not take place until the succeeding week.

Chauncey M. Depew, in the opinion of the leading Republican members of the Legislature, will be selected as the Republican choice for Senator by acclamation. There will appear no other candidate. The Democratic members of the Legislature say that they will vote for Edward Murphy Jr., for Senator. The seat in the Senate, which will be filled by Mr. Depew or some other Republican is held by Murphy and therefore he is the Democratic candidate.

SUIT FOR STATE LAND SETTLED.

Albany, Jan. 4.—Benton Turner, of Plattsburgh, who has been a contestant with the State in actions for the possession of lands in the Adirondacks, has gone through the courts of the State and the United States several times, to-day paid to the State \$2,740 recovered in judgments. He also agreed to the partition without action of two thousand acres of land in Franklin County in which he and the State had joint interest.

RANDALL TO BE REAPPOINTED.

Albany, Jan. 4.—Governor Roosevelt will reappoint Justice Joseph F. Barnard, retired by reason of age, to duty on the Supreme Court Bench, and has refused to reassign Justice Jackson O. Dykman.

FIVE MILLIONS IN ONE DAY—GREAT BUSINESS OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE.

The applications for life insurance received by the Equitable Life Assurance Society on the first business day of the new year amounted to over five million dollars, being the largest single day's business in the history of that company.—Adv.

THE LEGISLATURE OPENS.

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